ettoated on Dauphin's Island Point, three miles and one fourth from and nearly opposite Fort Morgan. This for was under construction at the outbreak of the rebellion and if finished would have mounted eighty-nine guas The chief engineer of the Corps of Fegineers, in his report to the Secretary of War in 1866, says of the work— "Operations were resumed in January, 1880. The west tion has been raised five minutes and all seconds, the nagazine arch turned, four flank houlded embrasure built, and the main arch commenced. The main arche of the north, south and northeast bestions have best turned, and the flanks and piers of these bastions built up ready for the arches of the flanking guns. The sid alls of the north and west posterus bave been built, the arch of the west pestern turned, and four iron gates for posterus made and hung. The gorge certain has beeraised three minutes and six seconds; the brick facing o the southwest curtain has been reised four minutes and three seconds, and backed with concrete for one foot in beight, and the brick facing of the north half of north curtain has been raised three minutes and six seconds. The parade has been thoroughly graded, the earth being sked in the ramparts, and the wharf has been re paired so as to allow of the receipt of materials. With he funds at present available it is expected that the scarp wall will be completed and embanked to a sufficient height to allow of the channel-bearing guns being mount on temporary platforms in case of necessity. To complete the work, with the exception to further accommedate the garrison, the officer in charge estimates that the tion of \$55,000 will be required."

The robels, unking a virtue of necessity, have a

teferred its completion and ere making use of those por tions nearly finished, which, with the sand batteries that have been erected, make them exceedingly confident o their ability to sustain and withstand any attack that may be made upon them. rant's Pass is the one through which the New Or

leans steaming used to pull their way before the regularity of their trips were interfered with by a healthy ear for their safety; for, truth to say, the probability that a steamer would make but a small portion of he ourney new ere she fell into the safe keeping of one of many gent a's that compose our Guli squadro. as been fortified and protected in the bemanner possible under the circumstances, sand batterie having been exected upon either side of the little island which the keeper of the pass and light to live. In these batteries are mounted of the old thirty-twee that were stolen from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and this wee bit of a sand has new upon it seven guns, with a company of ar tillerists to work them. Portions of this work are care fully govered with raw hide, which protection is said to follows a weil thrown shet. The fortification of this piace sound now a most unnecessary precaution, for the digging out of the pass has been discontinued, and the sand will in a few months fill the channel in this region of our country. It is not at all unlikely that at the pre-ent time any other than the "high pressure flat bot Of this bay a few words of description may not be un nteresting. A most magnificent expanse of water to look upon, which one would feet little doubt but tha the navies of the whole world might here find secure excellent anchorage; but such is not large vessels anchoring always in Bon Seour's May, there being only water enough for the bay. Here, under the guns of Fort Morgan-before our present tro-bles, a large float was always to be seen, and the whole buy dotted with lighters, heavily aded, were always busy, plying to and fro. Vessels o Mobile, it being necessary to enter the Spanish river, at Going up the Spanish river to its junction with the Ala-bana, the vessels were dropped down upon its strong n the value of its exportations, ranked as the third int city in the Union, numbers only 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants. For the past year, however, we may safely state that its exportation has been far exseded by many of the thriving towns of the North. The city has but among its regiments numbers of Northbealthy state of their affairs, are quite heavy in their sehem it would be a most welcome night to witness a fleet of the United States knocking to pieces the fortifications at the entrance of the bay.

Large quantities of cetton were not long since stored in

nd its vicinity, the accumulation from the hun treds of plantations and the rivers adjoining, which flow

The Railway and Water Approaches to the City. There is but one line of railroad running direct into the

city of Mobile, and this connects with the various other cities of the Union at a place called Meridian, in Missisrippi. From Meridian there is a railroad connection rest with Jackson, Mississippi, thence south with New still further west with Vicksburg and Texas. The Northand all those points of interest in that vicinity. From Corinth it at one time was connected with all the cities of was to have run east from Meridian, vio Selma, to Montgomery, which is on the line of the Ala-hams Railroad; but the communication, we believe, has The following is a table of distances along the railroad

etween Mobile and the various named stations:-

Aringanier.	ALCOHOL:
From Mobile to Whistler	. 5
From M. bile to Kushia	
From Mebile to Manvilla	13
From Mobile to Chunchula	19
From Mobile to Boaver Meadow or Langdon	26
From Mobile to Sidney.	
Ecom Mobile to Chronella	204
From Mobile to Deer Park	44
From Mobile to Escata wpa	50
From Mobile to Bushy Creek	
From Mobile to State Line	63
From Mobile to Meridian.	1224
From Mobile to CORINTH	
From Mobile to Jackson, Miss., via Meridian	
From Mobile to Vicksburg, via Meridian	
From Mobile to Memphis, via Cormin.	
From Mobile to Memphis, via Meridian and Jackson	
From Mobile to New Orleans, via Meridian & JK'sn	418
From Mobile to Grand Junction	442
From Mobile to Grenada	346
	· · ·
and the second s	CHUNENI

There is no direct communication by railroad between Montgomery, the capital of the State, and Mobile; but steamboats run direct between these places, along the Alabema river, which empties into the Mobile river-The water distance is 231 miles. A turnpike road roas from Blakeley, nearly opposite Mobile, to Pensacola, a distance of about fifty miles. The map itself will show the proportionate distances between the intervening pizces and the subject of our sketch. A correct scale accompanies the map for the purpose.

To a person unacquainted with the harbor of Mobile

it world appear from the map to be one of the finest in the United States. It, however, is far from being so, for large vessels, or remain of great draught, cannot seach the city of Mobile at all, but have anchor a little above the forts, and take their cargoes from lighters, &c. On Sand Island, which is the first land reached from the sea on entering the burbor of Mobile, the government erected a lighthouse, and were about constructing a lower one builded and nity feet above the sea. Another lighthouse was also erected and called Mobile Point light. The tence, of the Sand Island edifice have long time been removed as well seall other property of value or se, it being now used only for a rebel lookout, for which purpose it is most admirably adapt d. being some fity ave feet in beight, and strongly built of majoury. Two become fixed red light, and the other a light of the ordinary

notor. There have both been removed by the rebols.

The entrance to Mobile Bay is between Mobile Point and the distern point of Pauphin Island, the distance be tween them being three and a quarter miles. To the most of Banghan, about one mile, is Big Pelican Island, smith of hamplin, about one mile, a Big Pelican Island, which is barren and of small extent and east southers from the latter stand. Its and should be delivered fly to him. Far raigned note he delivered fly to him. Far raigned note should be delivered fly to him. Far raigned note he delivered and fort, samet, at low title, ascend the mark further up. He telepring close to the shore of Pair on the same or paid only, and that the believe on the same or paid to the same or paid to the same or paid to the bank to send the same or paid to the same or paid to

bde, but has doubtless been extinguished long since there is good anchorgage a little south of Dauphie sland for vessels drawing twelve feet of water, and this och rage can be colored either from the westward or ron; entering the bay, this anchorage forms good shelter. Le bar is laborrous in a gaie, and destruction is inevita-

From Mobile to the Bay of St. Louis the distance i sty-five miles west. Along this extent of coast there is hain of islands parallel to the mainland, forming a ound, which affords a partial inland navigation, and i but at two or three miles from shore it is covered with pines and oaks. The islands are all sandy. The Sound enters Mobile Pay be-tween the mainland and Dauphin Island. At this place the bostom, formed by oyster beds, presents three shallow passes, viz:—Pass Aux Hultres, with a depth of three feet at high water; Pasa Guillori, two feet at common high tides, and the Pass an Heron, with nearly five feet. next succeeding is Petit Bois Island. The entrance between these two islands is one mile wide, and the depth of water five feet. Petit Bois Island is narrow and has a wood in the middle of it. It is about nine miles in is two miles wide, and vessels drawing nine feet of water can enter it. The length of Horn Island is about fifteen miles; there are some groves on it, but at the eastern and it is entirely barren. There has been no fighthous on this island. The next of the chain is Dog Island, small island lying midway between Hore and Ship Island. to the east of Dog Island there is a passage, close to Hora and, of eighteen feet; but to the west there is no passage, as the shoal which extends off from Ship Island extend beyond Dog Island, having a channel only one third of a mile wide. The distance from Horn Island to Ship shand is about five miles. Ship island is seven miles die it is devered with herbs and some pines, but the rest is entirely bare. The only advantage of this island north side, about the middle.

by north to Pordido Bay, and thence to Peasacola Bay, at the entrance of which is Santa Rosa Island. All these est named points have been glearly described on forme occasions in the New York HERALD.

The Rebel View of the Situation.

[From the At anta Confederacy, May 4.] Indications point strongly to a battle coming off at Co inth at an early day, which, for mignitude of the force: engaged, will eclipse any that ever transpired in Ame hundred and fifty thousand men." Beauregard is well oigh flanked on all sides. He has an immense army, but not so large as the enemy. It were idle to conceal the fact that we have some fears for the result. There is bers, against which we can provide no remedy. If outhern valor and able generalship can win a victory Beauregard and his army will win it. A defeat at that point would be a severe blow, particularly as we see no way for exape except falling treards Mobile—a direction in which he is not wanted, for we want his army to go to Nashville and Louisville.

we can endure it. We can endure the Res of Beaure gard's and Johnston's armies, and then secure our independence. If our day of triumph don't come sconer, it will come when the Yankees venture into our interior and attempt to subjugate and hold under subjection our people at their homes. If not before, Yankes temerity will then have overstepped the bounds of safety and

success to them in this war of conquest.

(If the rebel general should attempt to fall back upon
Mobile he will first binnelf flanked there also, for the deet will by that time be again in possession of that city and harbor .- Epiron HERALD.)

Have the Mobile Rebels any "Rams!" The following latter will explain some curious points of interest as far as such a document could do so:—

of interest as far as such a document could do so:

Consensate States States Program,

Ore Grant's Pass, March 24, 1862.

My Dean Farish.—Vour short but very welcome letter of the 7th inst. has just reached me. Just thick, it has been over a west, getting to me from Colombia. Well, dear father, I hope this will find you enjoying as good health as I. Not a bit of news. The Morgan and Gaines have both been down to the forts, but are at present at Mobile. We expect them down again soon; they are both very good boats. The Colomboure (Rundelph) also came down; the Morgan is his flagship; she is a beautiful model. The blockade is quite inefficient here; at least four schosuse's ran out during the last week, all of them bound to Havena with loads of cotton. There are only three vissels blockade in quite inefficient hore; at least yellow to be a superior of the state of them are steam goabout, fore-and-atter. They seem to fear of being ranmed by some interest machine, for they all its pretty well out of late. Perhaps the gentlemen have received Mobile papers. If they have, this Yam business is pretty well discussed they will find; and, at all accentris, we have several rams in Mobile, according to the papers. Their fates may scine day, perhaps be that of the Cumberfand and Congress. You have heard all that news of course. What do you think of the condout of the commander, officers and mem of the United States ship Cumbarland?

put them to flight, killing a good many of them and they killing two dyou. I declare that I was unable to say who your letter to me was from before I opened it. The post mark you could not make out, nor did you direct the letter. I did not know that you had left home yet. I got a lotter from mother, written the I2th, by the same that yours was received, stating that you had left. I assure you that I was "down in the mouth" when I heard of it. Your place might have easily been filled by some of those patrictic young men that are now in W. B. R. According to mother's eccounts, Colonel tohertson uses them pretty roughly. I write to mouther meak an account of not having heard from home. The mells, I think, have been delayed for a while. When you write again I'll me when you are coming back home. How are you arme! Act. My love to Eaths and Fointer, if you see them. Is have the last that those from Pierre occasionally. All the folks well. Tell him to kee all the Youkeet them up several (three; times and killed a few of them. If we only last aummantum, but it can't be had some way or other. Write soon, dest father, and accept the laye of your decoted son. H. L. VAUGHAN.

Attention should be called to this matter of ram building, and immediately. The emphasized phrases in the letter are very significant. Why may not a day's homelardment of your Morgan and Gaines and the vessels in the introor back them without powder, should they reply?

Honors to General Gladden at Mobile. [Correspondence of the Richmond-Examiner, April 25, 1862. A special detail as a grard of honor was ordered by temeral Brage from his old command, the First Louisiana Regulars, to accompany the body in a special train from Corlint. On its arrival in Mobile, the body was laid in state at the Presbyterian chargo, brevone to the funeral as four P. M. on Monday. At that hour the church was alled with the cluzens and ladies of Mobile. The assence of all toe local toops, with the prisoner re-ently captured, prevented the usual military exort being funnished, but the officers of the Confedente army and navy, and of the state until in, attended in full uniform, and followed the body to the last reating place. The military family of the deceased were moviners, and the leading of these and officers pall beauty. Its emiliary family of the deceased were moviners, and the leading of the state until in, attended to wince their review to his memory. The lags, were holsted at half mass during the day.

You are aware that left own mas was shot—the horse ridden by his orderly, and which was also slightly wounded, was led, properly caparisoned.

Peter Hov. Judge Hoys.
The Park Bunk on Farrington, Bigler and others. The plaint if brought an action on a promissory note for \$1 000, made by the defendant (Biger) and endorsed by Varrington. Farrington defended on the ground that in equity mater the new practice introduced by the code, he was entitled to be subrogated to the place instead of the Park Bank; and as such, on payment of the note, to have all the collaterais. Including a railroad note of the Washington County Railroad Company, of Texas, for \$5,400, deposited in the bank by Rigler as collateral to

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL PREPARATIONS AT SAVANNAM.

THE SHINPLASTER CURRENCY.

Rebel Advices from General Mitchell's Division.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, &c.. &c.

Southern Shinplasters. We have from time to time given the readers of the Figure 3, so far as the types would allow, specimens of the bogus currency which is at present the only medium of commercial exchange in the robel States, and this morning we present them with "a few more of the same sort," for which privilege we are indebted to Mr. Ybarra, the ratuges from Norfolk, whose experiences in Secessia and the manner of whose escape appeared in the Hurato some time since. The New Orleans Bella of March B, in speaking of the "unwillingness" then manifested by many persons in that city as to accepting the shinplasture issued by the rebel government, says that such unwillingness is only another of the many indices which are daily presented of the presence of numerous "traitors" (i. c., Union men) in that city, and calls for waning fortunes of Jeff. Davis & Co. The latest advices from New Origans have assured us of the truth of the loyal citizens in the Crescent City, and throughout the entire territory now in rebellion. Nor do we suppose for a moment that the "unwillingness" spoken of by that journal will decrease in the least as our vic-Hon. But we can hardly imagine, looking at the matter in a mere business light, that the rebels themselves place any value whatever on the note issues of the C.S. A. since the many and frequent indications they have had of the utter failure of the scheme of the secession lead ers, and the absolute certainty which now " looms in the future" of a speedy crushing out of the mad rebellion into the support of which they have been duped. With a large army quartered upon them and eating out their ower utterly annihilated by the unequivocal admission of their chief spirit, the traitor Yancy; with business itterly prostrated in all their beretofore chief comme eial maris; with specie so scarce, according to the avowa but as a mere commodity," and their whole territory overrun with worthless, irredcemable paper issues, it is of "unwillingness" is manifested in receiving these shin plasters in payment of debts. But as the Della is stremone in urging the reception of these bogus promises to pay, both from governmental and private sources, as ndicative of entire confidence in the success of the se ossion scheme, we give a few samples of the trash upon which the very limited home commerce of the rebellious states is founded. They are all of common letterpress description, miserably printed on very poor paper. The first three are from Savannah, Georgia

GILLUM'S MILL. GOOD FOR FIVE CENTS IN GRITS AND MEAL H. GILLUM SAVARNAH, Jan. 101, 1802. PIVE CENTS WILL BE PAID THE SHARER BY THE TIMBER CUTTER'S BANK, S. A. WARCHAN, Cashier, GEORGIA GARL Erring, Indian Chief standing, with boward arrow. S CENTS. OUR HOUSE.

Squaw kneeling and outling wheat with a nickie. Good for FIVE CENTS in Refreshments. A. B. LUCE. PORTMOUTH, 10 Oct. 19, 1961. BECRIVABLE FOR TRE CENTS. In payment of Deposits at the PORTSMOUTH SAVING FUND SOCIETY. GEORGE W. BAINE,

with a

20 Due the Bearer TWENTY CENTS.

CHS, BARLOSIUS.

PREDERICKSCORG. Va. Train of Cars Pavable to Bearer in Virginia Bank Notes, on pre-Recorder Job Office, HART, HAGER & CO.

More Martial Law in Virginia.

HUMPHRRY MARSHALL IN COMMAND.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.]
ORNALL ORDER, NO. 34.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. AND INSE R GEN. S OFFICE, }
RICHMOND, May 3, 1862.

1. The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:—

PROPERTY.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare he suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeae corpus.

1. Jenerson Davis, President of the Cenfederate States of America. do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the counties of Les, Wise, Buchaman, Melowshi and Wyouing, under the command of Brigadier General Rumphrey Marshall; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil priedfettion (with the exception of that ambling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of the cased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enleg decreas and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerting roads and bridges, to assess county layies, and to order the payment of county driks), and the suspension of the writ of habase corpus in the counties afforcible.

In laith whereof i have become signed my name and set my seal that the 5d day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and striy-two.

2EFFERSON DAVIS.

2. Brigadier General Humpbray Marshall is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation, the will forthwish establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders—

All distillation of spirituous liquors of any kind in also probabilitied, and establishments for the sale thereof will be diosed.

2. All persons intringing the above problibitions will

ed, and ostalistaments for the sale turber will closed.

2. All persons infringing the above prohibitions will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the son-tones of a governantial provided, that no sentence to earlie bor for more than one month shall be influted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the orth article of war.

By command of the Sign-stary of Was

S. COUPER.

Adjutant and Inspector General.

n Original Beed for Land in Virginia. An original dead, of which the following is a copy, granted by Lord Pairtar to a Mr. Thomasin Elizey, in 788 for decisin lands in Pairfax county, in Vicginia, was Militar, during the compation of the flighth New York State Militar, during the compation of Fairfox, and is in itself one of the curiosities of anne-Revolutionary time:--

The Right Homourable Thomas Lord Fairfax Karon of Cameron in dist part of Gran Britain aided Scotland propriator of the Northern Neck of Virginia. In all to whom this peacent Writing half come sends Greeting Know Ye that for good cannot be his bounders on the Composition to one Part and for the annual rest organization to the Part and for the annual rest organization of the sendent organization and by these presents for me my being & assigns Bo give grant & conferent or the first & assigns Bo give grant & conferent or the first of wave & assigns to the first county a carbain Tract of wave & assigns to the first county a carbain Tract of wave & assigns to the first county a carbain tract of wave & assigns to the first county a carbain tract of wave & assigns to the first county a carbain tract of wave & assigns to the first county a carbain tract of wave & assigns to the first county a carbain tract of wave & assigns to the first county a carbain tract of wave & assigns to the first county as a first county and the first county as a first county and the first count

eight Polls to four sparish Oaks on a Hill Side his Corner stall with his Line East one hundred and sixty-eight Poles or Nasing the Ox Read & Road to Alexandria to two Histories in the Line of Col. Grosson them with his Line No. 21 West Ten Poles to a black Oak his Regioning still with his Line No. 40, East, Eighty-three Poles to a Corner of another Survey of the said Ellay's them with his Line No. 40, East, Eighty-three Poles to a Corner of on onther Survey of the said Ellay's them with thint Line of the said Survey No. 43 West Two hundred & twenty-nine roles to a Line of Col. Carter then Rinding with his Line No. 51 West Two hundred & aix Poles to a drain of Popes Head crossing a branch of the Ox Road still with the sid Carter's Line No. 14 West Three headred & firty-one Poles to a white Oak his Corner & Corner to the aforced Tennat Ryley then with his Line No. 50, West One han Irad & forty-eight Poles to the Hegginstothe Gontaining Five hundred and forty-four Acres, Together with all the Rights, Members & Appurtenances thereinto belonging Royal Mines excepted and a a "ell third part of all Lead Copper The Coaks from Mines I I an Ore that shalt be found thereon To Have & to Hold the sid Five hundred & forty-four Acres of Land Together with all Rights Profits & Benefits to the same belonging or in any wise apportanting (Except before Excepted) 76 him the Brd Thomazin Elizay his Heirs and Assigns for Ever He the sid Thomazin Elizay his Heirs and Assigns for Ever He the sid Thomazin Elizay his Heirs and Assigns for Ever He the sid Thomazin Elizay his Heirs and Assigns therefore Y Yealching and paying to me my Heirs or Assigns or to my certain Attorney or Attornies of my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors of the sid Northern Neck Yearly and every Year on the Feast Day of St. Michael the Archangel the Fee Runt of Land hereby granted and So Proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity Propried and So Proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity Propried and So Proportions after the same sind become doe if Legally D

Mr. Thomash Elizey's Deed For 544 Aores In Fairfax County Ent'd & Exam'd.

Another Rebel Camaed.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May L.]

Addusta, May 6, 1862.

Captain Morgan has defeated and taken prisoners 280 federals at Pulatoski, Tenn. He also captured a train leaded with federal property.

Rebel Troops to be Put on Vegetarian Diet.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 26.]

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion when it says the tomato should receive particular attention from our farmers. Its estensive cultivation is necessary for the preservation of the heatth of our coldiers. The tomate seems to have a direct and posuliar action on the liver, producing all the beneficial effects of mercurial preparations, without any of the injurious. It is said that the great success of the celebrated Spanish bitters of br. Zavia is owing to its principal ingredient being the active principle of this plant. In confirmation of its value, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark that whenever he felt unwell in the spring of the year he knew that it arose from torpor of his liver, and he invariably relieved himself by partaking of this vegetable at his sinner. We true that our troops will be Iriesy amplied with it, as it is both hygienic and nourishing. The state of the s

A Proof of the Scarcity of Rebel Soldier in Virginia.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]

We learn that in some of the lower counties, Letcher, not satisfied with the permicious bonequence of his former procumations, has ordered out for service all the old men between thirty five and fifty-five years of age, who are spared by the Conscription bill.

The Yankees in the South The Yankees in the South.

[From the Richmond Depatch, May 7.]
The army of Butler is row in New Orleans, and other Yankee armies are at other points on the Southern coast. They think they have taken the country, but they will find before many months that the country has taken them. The yellow fever is a scourge even to the native population, living in comfortable houses, and having all the advantages of systematic habits and experienced medical attendance. What it will be among the dissipated and unacclimated hordes of the North it needs no prophet to predict.

Confederate Money a Legal Tender.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April II.]

In the present condition of afairs we believe it would be a very wise measure to declare the texture of the Confederate government a legal tender. It extigences such as ours, nations have time and again adopted this measure. To declare the Confederate notes a legal tender would be an accommodation to the loyal, and it would check the disloyal in their effects to impair the public oredit. We know no way in which the government can offer, at this time, so drong a guarantes of its own determination for the utilizate redemption of its own tenses. What it makes obligatory upon the people to take, it in effect obligates itself to redeem to the uttermost farthing. A large portion of the currency of the Revolution of '76 became depreciated until it was of no value, and finally fall into the hands of men who gave little or nothing in consideration for it. This currency was repudiated. It is hardly possible for a similar fate to easue to any of the issues of this war. Circumstances arise. But the surest way to maintain the par value of a government issue in the assorbance that the government will redeem it at its par value. This assurance can under the present state of affairs, in no way so effectually be

will redeem it at its par value. This assurance can under the present state of affairs, in no way so effectually be effered as by and of Engress, declaring that it shall be a legal tender, and, therefore, shall pure for its par value in all transactions amongst men.

The currency of the government is its means of conducting the war and defending the country. Its credit must be surtained, it is of the very highest importance that it should be. If the government fails, we all fail; general rain split correlates as sill. It is therefore the fore the duty of the government, it is the they of every citizen, to see that no detriment shall come to any of the means of protecting the country and establishing its independence. The currency is one of the mean indispensable of those means. Government and people ought to mine in manutating its ordit. We should all take it cheerfully and every one should defend it against assault and miney just as he would defend it against assault and miney just as he would defend it against assault and miney just as he would defend it against assault.

Monopoly and Extortion.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April II.]

The curse of this was in avaries. Its advent was the signal for the schemes and prote of monopolists and exterioners; and they have profited enormously by their operations. No class of the community have been shielded from their heartless and unlimited exactions. The acidier, who is against the battles of the country, who is expensed himself to death on the battle field, and the worse death in the hospital, to protect the very property which they are accumulating by their ill gotten gains, finds no mercy at their hands; the wife and children of that selder, left penniless at home, find no charity, no relaxation in the griping domainds of these common encounts of all mankind. Their own poermeant is considered the special victim for their flecting and scientifing operations, and administed find government of interest them protection and exacting, they was a war on all, and weaken bein government and people to the full exist of their acidity.

when any testing a continuous to that government which gives them probation and security, they sook a war on all, and reacting the probation and security, they sook a war on all, and the sook of their actions.

It is to be lamented that there is not some means of reprisal against these common elemines of government and people. But the only remay tract as he employed can only have a partial effect at best upon their future operations. Musical law is the only mode, it seems, of electing a system of extertion which as immensurable and insoluble. This remely has been applied only in a limited way; but there are many articles which might yet be appropriately brought under its operation. There are necessaries of clothing, as well as food, which are hold as prices beyond all reason. The government might well give its attention to the whole catalogue of things industries as when and monopolize all the flour. That paper holds up to the humane persons catertaining this design for money making, the possibility of the fixing a maximum for them by martial law. If there he may such plat on toot—and we think it more than probable—we hape the government will require the prices for the monopolists.

If there is a man on this earth for whom a special punishment of direct character is reserved, he is the extertioner. He is the enemy of all men, and is now doing all in his power to help the invaling army. He is sowing the seeds of discontent, and depressing the public and property. But then he is without nonor, as well as humanity. He will be ready at any moment to awar alleglance to Abe Lincoln.

The Lacties in the Captured Cities.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 9.

Nothing has disgusted us in the letter writing about nations of the Northern sorthes more than their abound acries of the deportment of the lates in Nashville and office captured Southern cities to the Yankee invaders. The accounts they publish of valgar coarseness to them, on the part of well-bred Southern women, are evidently the empartons of their own carrie and vulgar minds. We do not believe that Southern ladies would condended to mike indelicite and unlady-like manifestations of their detectation of the invaders. They would not put themselves on a level with such dreadures, nor unsaccessority expose themselves to have it. They would not put themselves on a level with such dreadures, nor unsaccessority expose themselves to have it. They would not put themselves on a lovel with such dreadures, nor unsaccessority expose themselves of his and, They would not put themselves on a lovel with such dreadures, nor unsaccessority expose themselves of he should be preserved in the state of the conduct of the only account we have seen from any of the Northern toribes of the conduct of contlettin laries to their soldiers, which strikes us as at all probable, was that which gave fan account of an inserview of zone Northern officers with Mrs. Poil, we low of the late President. They are to that lady to offer their protection, and the treadult them with fright of His." She told them site matters to protection, and the preserves from descoration. Such a reception as this evidentity out them to the cors, and has the more effect than world and volum not represented. There are some himself of the cortex and volum not represented. There are some himself of the cortex and volum not represented. There are some himself of the cortex and volum not represented.

Punishing the Traitors.

[From the Richason Dispatch, May 9.1]
It is said that rine hundred of the citizens of Nashville have been arrested and will be tried for treaves. The punishment for what the Yankeer call treases is death, and this is the rate which these tyrants will really execute upon all in the South who practically mentain that doctrine of the Savereignty of the States in which they were educated from childront, and which no one, either in the Morth of South, has over dispated up to the present war. The whole programme of the invaters is worthy the dark ages. The scalled is to groon with victius, and the whole property of the Southern people to be taken from them. It is well that they have permitted the cloven foot to be seen thus early. It is well that they have given the Southern people the semistable indication of what is in store for them. They have convinced the most increditors that it is a ride as it is unmarbly to expect elemency or compassion at their hands. When they entered Nashville they were gentle and bland in their professions, till they had aimost infled the suspicious into security, but the threat of Mr. Cock—that they would deal with the rebellion with gloves off—is already found to be something more than an empty monace. There is no hope whatwer for the South exept in such resistence as men make to outlaws and dicates.

Banks and Fremont Driven Back.

Banks and Fremont Drives Back.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, May 9.)

From passengers who arrived by the Central train last ovening we have some interesting particulars of the movements of our forces in the Valley. The propriety of giving publicity to these mevements is questionable, but such is the public anxiety to learn the movements of our army that we present such information as we have been able to gather after the most careful inquiry.

The forces under General Jackson 184 Stanaton on Wednesday morning, and on the evening of the Same day the rear guard of his army encamped four miles wost of Bullio Gan, fourteen miles from Stanation. Gen. Johnson's forces had advanced to Shenandoul Mountain, in pursuit of General Milroy, who was falling back before the united forces of Jackson and Johnson. A hope was entertained that the command of General Johnston would overtake and engage the effemy under Milbury, who is said to have about 8,000 under his command.

Among the passengers on the train was on Adjutant of the Fitth New York regiment, who was captured at Harrisonburg on Tucsday last. This prisoner manifested all the ingestinent jump ones which characterize these who are footiably endeavoring to subjugate the South. In an interview with him he stated that this was his first visit to Richmond, and although he was not attended with the same company and surrounded by the same circumstances which his expected is attend his outrance to the capital of the Southern confederacy, he had an doub! But a few weeks would selle the matter and softens the distinction of the North to subjugate the South, and thought the time not far distant when the Union forces in the Felley, he stated that they had not less than forty thousand out the hopefulness of this capture. In raphy to an inquiry as to the number of the Union forces in the Felley, he stated that they had not less than forty thousand on more than sixty thousand, and that Major General Rackey was in command of his division under Banks. General Shields, who was so so ea

A Rebel Estimate of Military "ducation.

A Rebel Estimate of Military "descation. [From the Richmond Dispatch, ____y 9.]*

WEST POINT.

The advantages of a regular military education are obvious enough, and the fact that West Point has turned out many accomplished generals cannot be desiled. But a general, like a poet, must be born a general, or else all the military school in the world cannot make up the deficiency. We have as much contempt is fay conforpoliticians who affect to play the part of great soldiers; but it is absurd to asse me that all are soldiers who have gone through a military actuol, and that man cannot be a general who has not rubbed against the walls of one of these institutions. Napoleon would have been Napoleon if he had never been in a school of arms, just as Alexander, and Hannibal were without any such advantages. he had never been in a school of arms, just a Alexandey, Cesar, and Hannibal were without any such advantages. What would have become of our Revolution without Washington, who never had a military education? The last war with England would never have known us greatest victory but for the farmer Jackson, who defended succkastully against the pioked veterans of England would string a gun. Even Scott himself, who gained such laurels in that war, was not educated to the profession of arms. West Point is very welf, but we must not delify it. It is an admirable school, but human matter and the management of volunteers are not taught there. Some of the Southern graduates now in command of our armies, happily for us, are not more rose of science, and fully deserve the confidence of their solutiers and the

The Way Rebels Show Their Spite.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 9.]
From a gentleman, who left Fredericksburg a few days ago, we gather a few interesting items. He attended the Episoopal aburch last Sunday, and was an eye wit mass to some things that transpired in the sacroal edifice. A Yanke Georgia cause to the church door and asked the sexton to show him into the Mayor's pew, which he did to the sexton to show him into the Mayor's pew, which he

still on the Yanges's sentence went into a millinery store, one of the federal soldiers went into a millinery store, when the following collequy ensued:—
Yanges,—Have you any craps?
Laov.—Yes, what so you want with it?
Yanges,—to use if for a mourning badges.
Laov.—Who is dead—one of our soldiers?
Yanges,—No, one of one.
Laov.—Then you can't have the craps.
So the Yankee had to do his mourning for his dead constant without the show of craps.

So the Yinkee had to do his morning for his dead com-panion without the show of craje.

Another heating miscreant went into the store of John Scott, and desired to marchuse some other article, but Mr. Scott said to him he would not sell it to him. Than said the Yank, "I'll have t any how." "You with," said Mr.S., "then you, withave to be a stronger man than I am." The Yankee, dreading a personal "irropressible conflict," and believing "descre-tion the better part of valor," walked out minus the lobacco.

Rebel Accounts from General Mitcheti's Division.

[From the Mobile Register, May 2.]

PROSE HENTSYLLE.

Persons escaped from Houtsville since its decupation by the anemy inform us that the merchants all closed their places of business after the town passed into possession of the enemy. General Mitchell, the federal commander, ordered them to open the stores or he would open them himself, and carried his tyramy further by compelling them to receive the shimplasters of the Lincoin government in gayment for all goods which his sodiers and officers might wish to purchase. This, of course, is mere robbery, perpetrated in a new and ingenious municipal.

Correspondence of the (Argusta, Gas), Chronicle and Sentine).

Charansona, To am., May 2, 1862.

Daar Correspondence—The "fight at a ladgeport," which formed the opic of my last letter, hould more presently have been entitled the "dight from Bridgeport," for from all the information is an acre brought, serring acres, and samped. The suddent elevant of the returning acrey, and the wild and elegants of event of the returning acrey, and the wild and elegants of elevants which many of the terrenation and extreme among all classes of our cilizane, and sile remort along the sale soldiers and rushing off at the rolling stor a of the sale soldiers and rushing off at the rolling stor at the realress only addent, as it were, "their to the har a."

Every one shought "Plu" listings were on on," and your correspondent acknowly dges a gastis tremor of the numerics and slight kine sing together or the traces, or rest in the walls of some Northern outlide. But no semy have made their appearance, and to day things present a brighter and more cherring aspect, for we also man a brighter and more cherring aspect, for we also man a brighter and more cherring aspect, for we also man a brighter and more cherring aspect, for we also man a brighter and more cherring aspect, for we also man and the day things presented as far as the river.

They report that the enemy have notice they only as a call out, what is presented as far as the river.

They report that the enemy have notice the special deposition of the command. They want down as far as challenged the proposed as far as the river.

m as well as they could in the comfortable quarters.

I doubt very much if an advance by the enemy will be attempted in the direction for some time. Would it soo be well for authorities to receive a valuable lesson from the Brigoport fight, and guard against such rithodomas somes in the futurer Chattanoga is a place of the much importance to be less to the Confederacy, and with but little outlay and labor its approaches can be defended by a force infinitely smaller than the invading party.

Rebet Preparations for the Defence of

A Hard Hit at the R-bel Administration.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 7.]

We undoubtedly expected from the Queen city of the South some greater dividey of resistance than has reached our ears. The abandoment and surrender of the most approved formulas of military science, but the people of the South would have preferred seeing some more resolute demonstrations.

The Season in Western Virginia.
[From the Parkersburg Gazette, May 2.]
The season is very late here. The grass and wheel look well, very well; but it is now the first wesk in May, and the ground is in such a condition that ne corn ought to be put into the ground for two weeks yet, and very attle can be done for most of the gardens for several days to come.

War and the Churches.
[From the North Carolina Presbyterian.]
Holt. 703, Texas, April 30, 1862.
Many churches are vacant, their ministore having gone to the war. Most of our Sinday ; chools are disorganized, and but few, I fear, will be revived until the war closes, Intemperance and profanity abound, and are fearfully in the increase? Religion is at its lowest ebb. Such a thing as the conversion of souls seems scarcely to enter into the minds either of clergy or laity. May we not well mourn more over the waste places of Zion than over the temporal estamities of war?

California Traitors—Judge David S. Terry Reported to be Among Them.
[From the Richmond Examiner, May 5.]
Two brothers of Judge Terry, the well kn was and gallant California judge, have fallen in our cause; and see have hear the some cause of more and theiry. California has contributed not a few gallant spirits to buttle for the south. Judge Porter, of that State, who left bothed him position and property to join the cause of the South, was on General Polic's staff in the blattle of Shiloh, and received the most gratifying compliments of the general for his couspicuous gallantry on that memorable day.

for his conspicuous gallanity on that memorable day.

A Novelty.

It is stated, with how much truth we are not prepared to say, that McCtellan and hagruder are both redicing of the peninsula—the former towards Fortress Menrey, and the other in the direction of Williamsburg. If true, this is probably the first instance in the world's history where two great armies, the combined forces of which supply firstly 359,000 men, have run away from each other Hursh for West Print!

A Privateer of the Const of Horness. For day, age of a Confederate privateer in the China res. She is reported to have been fallen in with by her Majort's ship Plouser, on the coast of Pornes, and if there as things outward bound, being just in their tradk by the Palawan passage against the northeastern measures. This ramor, so nharming to American vessels, will, however, be Specify put to rest one way or other; but it is particularly unfortunate for them that the federage excurses the second and useless.

As views for the Restoration of General

Anxious for the Restoration of Gener

Anxious for the Restoration of General Floyd.

[From the Petersburg Express, May 9.]
In the State Senate on Wednesday Inst Mr. Anderson office of the following:—
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That, without intending or designing in any way to interfere with the constitutional rights of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate States Army, and with no design to question the propriety of his helical the General Assembly of Virginia is of opinion that, it not in other respects incompatible with the public interests, the restoration of Brigadier General John B. Ployd to his position in the army, and the assignment of that officer to the command of the forces intended for Southwestern Virginia, will conduce to the best interests of this tomicouvesith, and remove the apprehension of dianger to the great scarces of supply of sait, lead and fron, derived from that periou of the Commonwesith.

It lies over, under the rules, for one day.

South-western Virginia.

(From the Lynchburg Virginia, May 8.)

We have some very discouraging rumors again from
Southwestern Virginia. The enemy B said to be ad-

quarte.

The Postmaster of Wytheville endorase on his post bill to this city that the enemy is 1,200 strong at Giles Court louse. This we suppose is his strength in that quarter. We cannot believe the rumors that there are from ten to lifteen thousand Yankeen in Western Wighia.

Rebei Version of the Death of Robert B.

Foreigners in Virginia.

At the late term of the Fulton (Heorgia) Superior Court, Judge Bull, among other matters given in charge to the grand jury, see manufad the prosecution of all foreign bors citizens, who have exercised the right of citizenship, and new claim exemption from military service in the Confederate army, upon the ground that they are subjects of a foreign government. He contended that they were guilty of a misdem-sanor, and ought to be sent to the pentientary.

open them binself, and carried in a vortice by competing them to receive the strong trainer by competing them to receive the shipplacture of the Lincoin mer obberty, perpetrated in a new and ingenious manner.

The officers anglet wink to porthose. Thus, of conveys is more robberty, perpetrated in a new and ingenious manner.

The officers and soldiers are insolent and overbearing, and carry things with a high hand. Horses and other private proporty are present into services. It was respected to the present of the surface of th

austain itself. They cell us that President Lincoln's emancipation uses ago is favorably spoken of by many of the Union slave holding citizens of Texas, who express their belief that the war will extinguish slavely in all the border States and ordings throughout the outline South.

Another Day of Facting and Prayes
[From the Mobile Register, May 4.]
PRODLAMATION.
An samp, waging war in a manage violative of the